

# JORDAN TIMES

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جورن تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

## Rhodesia mercenaries alleged

**JUSAKA, May 5 (AFP).** — Rhodesian nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo has appealed to the British government to halt recruitment of mercenaries for Rhodesia of which he has proof, sources close to the internal wing of the African National Council (ANC) said here today.

Mr. Nkomo had informed U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, in talks last week, that while mercenaries were being landed in Rhodesia by British aircraft, the sources said.

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## Prince Hassan in Oman after Kuwaiti visit

**AMMAN, (JNA).** — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan, accompanied by a delegation of officials, arrived in Oman today after a three-day visit to Kuwait.

Before leaving, he said in a conference that his tour has provided the opportunity to look at the successful developmental projects, particularly in the oil, industry, fertilisers and petrochemicals sectors.

Undersecretary at the Foreign Ministry Rashid Al Rashid said that Kuwait is also studying the possibility of participation in the Jordanian five-year plan. The Jordanian delegation submitted a comprehensive study of the plan projects, he added.

Prince Hassan's three-day visit to Oman will include wide-ranging talks with Omani leaders on bilateral and regional matters.

In Muscat Wednesday night, Prince Hassan was hosted to a dinner by Mr. Thwaisy Ibn Shihab, a special adviser to His Majesty Sultan Qabus Ibn Said, the ruler of Oman.

## PLO to U.N.: End the occupation in Palestine

**UNITED NATIONS, May 5 (R).** — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) today called on the U.N. Security Council to put an end to the occupation of Palestinian lands by Israel.

In a letter to the President of the Council, the PLO's U.N. observer, Mr. Zehdi Terzi, cited recent "alarming developments" on the occupied West Bank and said the situation was endangering world peace and security.

"On May 1, Zionist troops opened fire into a crowd of unarmed Palestinian demonstrators who were manifesting their unalterable opposition to the continuing illegal occupation of their lands and homes and to the imminence of additional Jewish settlements. One Palestinian was killed — several others were badly injured," Mr. Terzi said.

Curfews had also been imposed on several Palestinian towns, he added.

The PLO letter was circulated as a Security Council document at the request of Libyan U.N. representative Mansur Kikha.

The council yesterday began a debate on the situation in the occupied Arab territories at the request of Egypt.

The PLO also told the Security Council today that the people of the occupied Arab territories would not submit to genocide, but would resist "like the heroes of the Warsaw ghetto uprising."

"We shall not permit the Zionists to capitalise on the Nazi mass murders of Jews to perpetrate the genocide of the Palestinians," Mr. Terzi declared, as the opening speaker on the second day of debate.

Mr. Terzi said the route of armed struggle was a legitimate one, "and the Palestinians will apply the armed struggle method as well."

The root of the problem in the occupied territories was the occupation itself, Mr. Terzi stated. It was aggravated by the racist and expansionist character of the occupying regime.

But the population of the territories were not the sole victim. The purposes and principles of the U.N., as well as the sanctity of international treaties, were also principal casualties.

Jordanian Ambassador Abdul Hamid Sharaf, the next speaker, said the council this time could not ignore the imperative need for action.

"It must act immediately to highlight the urgency and the seriousness of the situation. World opinion must know and be called upon to assist the victims of aggression," he declared.

Israel must be compelled to abide by the principles of international law governing the conduct of an occupying power, and must refrain from any action designed to change the character of the area.

"It must, above all, act to end the occupation finally and irreversibly," he said.

In the West Bank today, Israeli military forces fired in the air to [Continued on page 6]



Reagan smiles after victories

## Reagan stuns Ford with 3 more wins in primary contests

**INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana, May 5 (R).** — Ronald Reagan today seized the initiative in the Republican presidential race from President Ford after scoring two crushing wins and an upset victory in the latest primary elections.

The victories put the former California Governor ahead of Mr. Ford for the first time in committed delegate votes for the Republican nominating convention. But the president's campaign committee said that, counting the uncommitted delegates leaning towards him, he was still ahead.

The Reagan camp was ecstatic about its big victories yesterday in Alabama and Georgia and his surprise triumph in a close contest in Indiana.

Analysing these and his sweeping win last Saturday in Texas, political experts speculated about a Republican convention at which uncommitted delegates might be in a position to decide the nominee.

Former Georgia Governor Jimmy Carter maintained his dominant hold on the Democratic race, scoring easy wins in Indiana, Georgia and Washington, D.C.

The Reagan camp was particularly enthusiastic about his winning 51 per cent of the vote in Indiana, compared with Mr. Ford's 49 per cent.

Republican congressional leaders, who conferred with Mr. Ford at the White House this morning, said he was not discouraged but recognised that he was in a fight to the finish.

With almost all returns in from the primaries held yesterday, Mr. Reagan had boosted his total of delegate votes at the party convention to 381.

Mr. Ford had 372 committed delegate votes.

Among the democrats, Mr. Carter [Continued on page 6]

## PLA move improves situation in Beirut

**BEIRUT, May 5 (R).** — The Lebanese capital enjoyed a semblance of peace today after the deployment of Palestinian troops in Beirut's main battle zone.

Regulars of the Syrian-based Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) last night moved into the commercial district and the adjacent port area. They occupied key buildings on the frontline, scene of savage street warfare and ferocious artillery duels between left and rightwing forces.

The PLA units were ordered into the area to try to stabilise the latest of about 30 truce agreements between the warring factions since civil war broke out 13 months ago. Reports from all parts of the city said the security situation had considerably improved.

But isolated sniper fire continued today and gunmen on both sides of the front line cutting the city expressed doubts over the lasting success of the latest move towards peace.

In the leftist-held side of the battle zone, fighters said the PLA men's job was merely to report on violations of the ceasefire rather than ensure it by force of arms.

On the political front, bargaining over a successor to President Suleiman Franjeh continued as deputies discussed the scheduled vote in smoke-filled hotel rooms across the city.

The rightwing and Syria favour Central Bank Governor Elias Sarkis, while the left is pushing for Mr. Raymond Edde, leader of the National Bloc Party.

But 28 of parliament's 98 members [Continued on page 6]



DAY OF PEACE. — Phalangist Party woman fighters put their hands over their leader's, (at left) and that of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine — General Command soldier Wednesday. It was a day of peace in Beirut. (AP wirephoto).

## Waldheim plea tops 1st UNCTAD session

**GENEVA, May 5, (Agencies).** — The first session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) opened here today with a plea by U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim for international cooperation to free developing countries from poverty and despair.

Secretary-General Waldheim cautioned delegates from some 150 nations against any renewed expansion in advanced countries to help the World economies.

He also drew attention to the need for concrete progress in 12 areas of negotiations on improving the lot of developing countries — the central issue before UNCTAD, which will concentrate on commodity problems, debts, development finance, and the transfer of resources and technology to poorer nations.

At a lunch today for delegations from the industrialised nations — members of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) — Dr. Kissinger said American schemes could not be implemented as a solo performance, but depended on the cooperation of all other OECD nations.

Kenyan Commerce and Industry Minister Eliud T. Mwamunga was elected president of the conference.

Mr. Mwamunga, aged 41, was elected unanimously at the beginning of the first plenary meeting late this afternoon, a few hours after the official opening ceremony.

The Chief Algerian delegate to the conference said delegates should stress that while the per capita income of the western countries doubled to \$4,000 between 1952 and 1972, that of developing countries rose by only \$125 during the same period — from \$175 to \$300.

In a four-hour speech, Mr. Co-

uld focus attention on the struggle against the forces of Apartheid, domination and exploitation in Southern Africa and the Middle East.

## Ford asks Congress for additional \$1.2b for navy

**WASHINGTON, May 4 (AFP).** — The Ford administration today asked Congress for an additional \$1,200 million in the 1977 budget to beef up the U.S. Navy.

Secretary of Defence Ronald Rumsfeld presented a draft amendment to the Senate Armed Forces Committee which would provide \$1,200 million for construction of four missile-launching escort frigates and a supply tanker.

The money would also be used to get construction of a fifth ocean liner aircraft carrier underway for the U.S. fleet.

The request brings to 21 the number of ships the administration has called for in fiscal 1977, at a total cost of \$7,300 million.

## Aden-Riyadh establish ties

**ADEN, May 5 (AFP).** — The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (South Yemen) has decided to establish full diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia, it was announced here today.

## Amman braces for micro-dots, ice-skating & equal-opportunity concessions

By Rebecca Salti

Special to the Jordan Times

Sitting on a table near the entrance of the technical exhibition now going on at the Jordan International Hotel here is the replica of a future Techno-Exposition Centre planned for Amman.

This model, tiny as it is, promises some rather grandiose prospects for Jordan in the future, prospects that were detailed in an interview here Wednesday with Mr. Fred Barker, Vice-President of Patent International Affiliates (PIA), the corporation proposing to finance the project.

According to Mr. Barker, the establishment of such an exhibition hall in Amman would mean that 26 exhibitions per year could be held.

"The centre's annual capacity for over 2,000 companies to exhibit would attract over 10,000 businessmen to Jordan every year. This would be a big boost to Jordan's development and would establish Amman as a centre for the free exchange of technology between the Western countries and the Middle East.

"Frankly speaking," said Mr. Barker, "the fact that only 40 foreign firms are participating in this exhibition, rather than the 200 who wanted to but couldn't due to lack of space, shows how much Amman needs such a centre."

"We have requested that the Jordanian government, which signed a provisional agreement with us last month, allot approximately seven acres of land for the centre, as well as for development around it. For example, the company is looking into the possibility of building a hotel next to it to help accommodate the hundreds of people who will be participating and viewing the centre's activities. For such a centre will not only help attract tourists from Europe, but also from the Arab countries. It will cost us approximately \$4 million to build the centre alone. We are asking the government to provide the land, then we will finance, build and manage the centre and, of course, book it."

In addition to technological exhibitions, the exhibition hall will also be used for conventions, theatre groups, circuses and boxing. Mr. Barker adds: "Yes, if Mohammed Ali really wants to box in Jordan, he will be able to!"

All sorts of big shows like Disneyland on Parade and Holiday on Ice could also come to Jordan. In slack periods, instead of keeping it empty, it can be turned into an ice-skating rink by pushing a button. And — of course — there would be an instructor on hand to teach the kids how to ice-skate.

Mr. Barker continues: "And when I say 'by pushing a button' I'm not joking, because the Tech-

no-Centre will be completely automatic. This helps avoid labour shortage problems. Take the waiters, for example. There won't be any. When you want to eat, you press a button and a card comes out with a number like your credit card. When you've selected a certain dish of food that's displayed behind glass, you insert your card and the dish comes out. When you leave, you put your card in a slot and it will show how much you must pay.

"Say there's an event in ten minutes. The centre can be automatically converted in time to the desired arrangement. In six hours, the ice-skating rink can be prepared, as it is all electrically done. When a soft spot occurs in the ice, it will automatically start packing up at that particular place. Sometimes there will be technological shows, on laser beams for example, that involve small but extremely expensive pieces of equipment. Beforehand, everything would be spray-gunned with what we call micro-dots. If by chance a fellow puts a small piece in his pocket, the moment he leaves, bells at the door will start ringing and all the doors in the centre will automatically lock. If he escapes, we can trace him up to a radius of six miles from the centre.

"By the time this centre is finished, we will have 88 similar ones around the world. Since they are all standardised, the best the-

atres can come to Amman because there will be no trouble with acoustics, for example. They will know the exact specifications beforehand and won't have to change from country to country.

"From the moment the final agreement is signed with the Jordanian government, it will take 14 months for the centre to be completely finished. And the day they announce the final agreement, 60 concessions will also be announced, which means that 60 Jordanian families will make their living from the centre. These concessions will be subcontracted by tender-bid to 60 Jordanians on an experience-profit sharing basis, not on a capital investment basis. It will also be on an equal opportunity basis, which means 60 per cent of the concessions can be given to interested Jordanian women.

Some of the concessions that will be up for bidding are: parking lot, signs, secretarial services, public relations, advertising, photograph, refreshment, communications, furniture, decoration, airlines, ashtrays, rope, high stools, lavatories, taxis, coiffeur, clearing, freight, travel, rent-a-car, tourism, equipment, electrical, carpentering, flowers, printing, audio-visual equipment, business services, giftware, insurance, and — of course — ice-skates rentals.

While PIA has authorised and

signed for five other centres in the Middle East — Kuwait, Jeddah, Dubai, Qatar and Bahrain — Mr. Barker says he would personally like to see Amman have the first one.

While a Canadian by nationality, he is originally from the Bargdash family of Haifa.

PIA provides two other important services. It helps individual inventors test and market their inventions, and it runs a patent index information system that gives computer information about all the companies in the world, including a computerised list of all Mid-East business family names, product lines, agencies and credit information — and goes every month to 60,000 subscribers. What they call "the world's tiniest computer" will be available at the centre for local businessmen to tap for any such international technical information they might need.

PIA was established in 1965 and is, according to Mr. Barker, the world's largest technology transfer service company.

The man who took three years of research and \$3 million to come up with many of the ideas behind these techno-centres, Mr. Roger Shashoua of New York, is also on hand at the trade exhibition, which runs until 9:00 p.m. Friday.

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## Cause for concern

The continuing difficulty in Lebanon to elect a president to succeed Suleiman Franjeh is not a good sign, but then there have been precious few good signs in Lebanon for the past twelve months. What is troubling in the current drawn-out process to select a president is that it shows dangerous signs of becoming another cause of continuing conflict in Lebanon, instead of part of the solution to the conflict.

The selection of President Franjeh's successor will not in itself solve the country's underlying difficulties. The institution of the presidency, because of the manner in which Mr. Franjeh abused it, and because of the way he was ignominiously ushered out of the presidential palace, has inevitably lost some of its previous stature and meaning. The simultaneous emergence of the traditional Lebanese warlords (such as Messrs. Chamoun, Gemayel, Junblatt), and new power figures (such as Lieutenant Khatib and Ibrahim Koleilat) has necessarily taken away from the magnetism and the national significance of the presidency.

In this context, the new president will not so much be a father of the country as he will be a court-appointed guardian. He will not have deep power because the allegiance of most of the Lebanese citizens that is required to give meaning to this power is not automatically given to the president now, but is scattered among the collection of political and religious leaders of the state. The best thing that can be expected from the new president is simply that he shall have succeeded President Franjeh, and that a new face, hopefully a fresh and untainted face, would take away from the national scene the divisive element of the Franjeh personality and the Franjeh mishandling of the trust of the Lebanese people.

If the new president turns out to be a dynamic leader whose personality and policies can help the nation return to a normal life, then so much the better. But whether the nation does or does not return to normal lies primarily in the hands of those who instigate, direct, encourage and carry out the fighting in Lebanon. The president's role here is incidental.

But if the thorn of the continuing Franjeh incumbency is removed, the other demands of the warring factions may be that much easier to meet, and true peace may be that much closer.

It is therefore troubling to see the presidential selection process become so drawn out and intertwined with the inevitable political horse-trading that is so much a part of Lebanon. If this continues much longer — and if parliament for some reason does not convene this Saturday as scheduled to select a new president — then one would naturally wonder whether the presidential question has been simply another ruse used to prolong and further exacerbate the national nightmare in Lebanon.

Lebanon can take a big step forward this Saturday by seeing its parliament meet and choose a new president, whose contribution to healing the nation's gashes would be facilitated in turn by a speedy and honourable resignation by President Franjeh. This is a situation where a succession of events will go a long way to bringing peace to Lebanon. It is not quite the litmus test of sanity, but perhaps it is an opportunity for the people of Lebanon to reverse the momentum that has been moving only in the direction of more destruction. The larger question, however, is whether the decision to do this is fully in the hands of the people of Lebanon, and this will be revealed only by the events of the coming few weeks.

## Cooperation agreement with Iraq to be implemented

AMMAN. — Jordan and Iraq Wednesday laid a working agenda for 1977-1978 to implement the cultural agreement signed between them in 1972.

Iraq, according to the agenda, will provide Jordanian students with 100 seats in its universities, and scholarships in medicine, engineering, dentistry and pharmacology, against Jordan's providing Iraqi students with 10 scholarships.

The agenda also provides for the exchange of visits between technical and university teaching staff in the two countries, exchange of textbooks and research studies, and television and radio educational programmes.

In the field of culture and information, the two countries will produce folkloric television and radio programmes, try out co-

## Joint tourist committee meets

AMMAN. — The joint Jordanian-Syrian-Turkish tourist committee will convene here on May 15 to discuss the basis for cooperation between the three countries in the tourist field, in particular tourist transport by land.

Discussions will centre on means to develop the international route linking Jordan with Europe through Syria and Turkey, and how to encourage tourists from foreign countries to visit Jordan, Syria and Turkey.

duction in cinema and television, and pool their efforts to market programmes thus produced.

In the sports field, besides the exchange of visits between sports groups, the two sides will exchange experience in that field.

Jordan and Iraq, in the archaeological field, will undertake joint excavations on sites to be chosen, and will exchange experts and technicians.

## Petra excavations to be resumed

AMMAN. — The Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Ghaleb Barakat received Wednesday Dr. Philip Hammond, director of the U.S. archaeological mission which has been excavating in Petra.

Discussion centred on the fourth stage of the excavation to be undertaken in Petra this year. The first stage took place in 1973 and consisted in an electronic survey of the region. In the second and third stages, undertaken in 1974 and 1975 respectively, a Nabatean temple and houses in the desert were discovered.

The excavations for this year will be financed by the Department of Antiquities, the University of Utah and the Saudi businessman Mr. Adnan Khoshokji. Mr. Khoshokji financed Petra excavations in the past.

The U.S. archaeological mission is expected here in mid-June to start excavations which will last until mid-August.

## Jordan, West Germany extend agreement

AMMAN. — Jordan and West Germany Wednesday signed memoranda extending the technical cooperation agreement originally signed by the two countries on 29 April 1960. Under the agreement West Germany is to provide the Ministry of Public Works with advanced equipment and instruments to update its methods and improve its workshops.

The memoranda were signed at the Ministry of Public Works by the Minister of Public Works Ahmad Shobaki and by the West German Charge d'Affaires in Amman Dr. Peter Dassel.

## Foreign investors' interest increases

AMMAN. — The Ministry of Industry and Commerce Tuesday announced that many foreign companies have already been registered at the Companies Department at the ministry and will start work with Jordan as a center for their relations with the Arab countries.

An official source at the ministry said that Arab and foreign investors' interest in Jordan will result in increased work opportunity for local manpower, and raising the effectiveness of the national economy.

This interest, the source added, indicates the increasing international trust in the solid Jordanian economy and its growth prospects.

## Jordan, South Korea for economic, commercial agreement

AMMAN. — The Vice President of the Jordanian Chambers of Commerce Federation returned here Wednesday after representing the Federation in talks with South Korean businessmen.

A meeting which was held in Seoul on April 30 between representatives from the Jordanian Chambers of Commerce Federation and the South Korean Chambers of Industry and Commerce resulted in a commercial and economic agreement.

Under the agreement both sides agreed to increase commercial exchange between the two countries and communicate to one another information about their respective commercial and industrial markets.

The organisation of joint commercial and industrial fairs in both countries and the promotion of business visits is also envisaged.

## Alia maintains present fares

AMMAN. — Alia will not increase its fares as a result of the recent 25 per cent fuel price increase, said Wednesday. The corporation, he added, will defray the price difference from its general expenses. However, this increase in fuel prices will cost Alia JD500,000 a year he said.

The airline in 1975 consumed nearly 57 million litres of fuel, expected to increase to 70 million this year.

in the agreement. During his talks with the South Korean Chambers of Industry and Commerce, four urged the two to weigh on their governments' raw phosphates from Jordan.

Mr. Asfour also called for a conclusion of a transport agreement between the two that would open up new and air routes to foster and commercial relations.

The Korean side had been captive to these proposals, Asfour said.

## Syria, Jordan discuss water, sewage services

AMMAN. — A delegation of the Syrian Water and Sewage Authority here Tuesday to Damascus short visit to hold talks with the Housing Ministry's auxiliary department.

The visit, which falls within the framework of the integration policy adopted by the two countries, is to co-ordinate the field of water and sewage services.

The talks will centre on the technical and administrative activities of the two water and sewage authorities.

## Britain warns against Iran oil trading privileges

BRUSSELS, May 4 (R). — today cautioned its member states against giving trading privileges to Iran, which has been accused of harming Britain's new oil industry.

The British view was expressed at a meeting of EEC foreign ministers by Deputy Foreign Secretary Roy Hattersley, who said that the idea of a common oil market with Iran, which would protect its own oil exports, was an oil exporter.

At the same time, Hattersley warned against extending the European Preference Scheme to Iran, which would give it a preferential position for its exports, notably petroleum products.

The ministers agreed to continue contacts between the Commission and Iran to reach a final agreement.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The Jordanian newspapers Wednesday gave prominence to the United Nations Security Council debate on the deteriorating situation in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza strip, due to the oppressive Israeli actions and persistent attempts to colonise the Arab land.

Al Rai comes out in favour of the Council's debate as "part of pursuing Israel in every international meeting and dialogue." It also calls for a new proposal to expel Israel and South Africa from the United Nations. The paper describes as malicious the Israeli and what it calls the Arab defectors' attempts to portray the confrontation with Israel at any time and on every platform as a losing case and a waste of time.

"On the contrary," the paper asserts, "Israel should be cornered, prosecuted, encircled and isolated morally and politically in the international forums, as an aggressive, racist and fanatic group of people. Al Rai referred to the Israeli Foreign Ministry statement criticising Egypt for summoning the

Security Council meeting, because of the Sinai agreement and its secret protocols stipulate that Cairo should abstain from any political hostility against Israel. Thus," the paper adds, "Israel wants the political and information media confrontation against it to cease, in addition to the cessation of the military confrontation."

The paper assumes war is not only military, but also political, and economic... as the October War has already proven.

Al Shaab, on the other hand, charges that United Nations letchery in seeing its resolutions implemented had encouraged Israel to go ahead with its aggressive and expansionist policies in the occupied Arab lands. It describes the West Bank uprising as the culmination of an increasing sense of despair with the Security Council's numerous meetings and resolutions — including, of course, the resolution demanding immediate Israeli withdrawal — that all remained just ink on paper.

"This important world body should now realise, more than at any other time, the gravity of the situation created by Israel in the Arab areas under its occupation that could have far-reaching effects on the future of world peace," the paper concludes.

Al Dustour says the Security Council's debate on the issue is not an end in itself, but a means to make the world community shoulder its responsibility to deter the aggression. Urging the Arab countries to take a unified stand regarding this matter, the paper observes that right alone is not always a decisive factor in international disputes. A concerted strategic and tactical stand by the Arab countries is, therefore, always essential.

The Damascus newspapers also prominently headlined the popular uprising in the West Bank in the face of revengeful Israeli measures to quell the "flaming national feelings" of the Arab population.

Al Baath reviewed some aspects of Israeli practices to expand in Arab territory, and Zionist alle-

gation about "calmness" prevailing there... The paper asserts that the revolt is still continuing unabated since last January, and that the latest explosion in a Jerusalem street has proved that all Israeli designs to grab Arab land will fail.

Al Baath adds that the results of the municipal elections in the West Bank have caused sharp differences among the Israeli leaders, because the voters emphatically rejected the occupation and definitely supported the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Commenting on the Israeli Prime Minister Rabin's statement that Israel would be compelled to face up to a more strenuous Palestinian issue in 1977, Tichrin daily said, "If the Israeli leaders had taken a realistic view of the October 1973 war, and had a better outlook for the future and a more genuine desire for peace, they would have learnt their lesson and changed their policies which have failed many times, because they were against the march of history and the law of evolution."

THE NEW LONDON BALLET, a comparative newcomer to the ballet scene but already with a record of success halfway across the world, was founded because Galina Samsova and Andre Prokovsky discovered what they thought was a gap that needed filling. They wanted, for themselves and others the chance to try something new. The aim of the company remains as at first, to create its own repertoire with a carefully chosen selection of classical showpieces but, above all, ballets specially created to reveal the talents of its dancers. Already, works have been mounted by half a dozen choreographers, ranging from those with established reputations to others still making their names. As directors of the company, Samsova and Prokovsky are anxious that it should not be just a display case for their own gifts. They are always looking out for new talent among dancers and creators, and they plan to commission further new productions from British composers, choreographers and designers.



Galina Samsova and Andre Prokovsky in Othello.

Othello was the first creation commissioned by the New London Ballet. Based on Shakespeare's play, it takes Iago as a key figure to introduce the action. The choreography is by Peter Darrell, one of the most experienced and original choreographers in British ballet today, whose range extends from producing 'Giselle' for Scottish Theatre Ballet (of which he is artistic director) to staging TV dance shows. He is at his most distinctive, however, in dance drama, and in 'Othello' he has created a group of highly charged characterisations to bring out the essence of the tragedy. The music is by Liszt and the designer is Peter Farmer, who has worked with leading companies in Europe and America.



Graham Bart in Vespri

Andre Prokovsky created Vespri to the ballet music which Verdi wrote for his opera 'The Sicilian Vespers,' and the title comes from that of the music. It is a series of dances designed to show off the company, perhaps with just a hint of a tongue in cheek mood at moments. Norman McDowell designed the costumes.

Soft Blue Shadows is a new ballet specially created for the company.



Cristian Addams in Vespri

Under the patronage of His Majesty King Hussein and through the sponsorship of the Department of Culture and Arts

The British Council presents the NEW LONDON BALLET with GALINA SAMSOVA and ANDRE PROKOVSKY in

OTHELLO music by VESPRI music by SOFT BLUE SHADOWS music by F. Choreography by Peter Darrell and Darrell

at THE PALACE OF CULTURE Gala Performance Thursday 6th May at 8.15 Public Performance Saturday 8th May at 8.0

Tickets for May 6 J.D. 1,000 and 500 f

Available from The British Council, Goethe Institute, French Centre, American Centre, Azizieh Stores, University Bookshop, Le Grocery, and at the Block bookings available from the British Council. All tickets go to the Society for the Mentally Retarded Children.



## Korean mercenaries wary but quiet over Syrian action in Lebanon

JERUSALEM, ISRAEL (CSM). — There is a strange silence at the highest level here in Israel about the Syrian military presence in Lebanon. Interestingly, the Israeli Defence Ministry, questioned about the Syrian presence, says: "The question of whether this is a threat to Israel has to be decided by the cabinet."

In other words, the decision to accept this presence—at least as far as it has gone to date—has been a political one. And it is widely assumed here that the United States has played a big part in it.

Just what argument might have been used to prevent any Israeli military reaction to the arrival of Syrian troops in Lebanon is not known.

But it may well have been the assertion made in the daily Davar—which is close to the government—by Daniel Bloch, a leading member of the younger generation of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's ruling Labour Party: "Any Israeli of sound mind must surely prefer an American commitment in the Near East to the Soviet Union."

The rationale behind this is that Syrian President Assad—while not an instrument of American policy—is apparently seeking the same immediate end in Lebanon as the U.S. moderate political reforms in favour of the Muslims but with safeguards for the Christians; not at the mercy of extremists.

While going along with Syria on this, the U.S. presumably is doing what it can to encourage Mr. Assad to keep Syrian troops away from any positions in Lebanon where their presence would be an obvious strategic or military threat which Israel could not ignore.

Apparently all this together has persuaded the Israeli government to stay its hand.

Critics of this approach, however, stress that the danger does not arise from U.S. influence but from the possibility that the Syrian regime may end up as the controlling power in Lebanon.

Once the civil war has died down, Israeli critics say, the Syrians may take the hostility to Israel out of cold storage. They then would have a much larger front than before from which they could mount a military offensive or guerrilla operations against Israel.

## Discussing arms, Pentagon sends CIA estimates, Pentagon

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AFP). — A Central Intelligence Agency report estimates by 50 percent in the next 15 years, according to a report by General Daniel Graham, director of the Pentagon's intelligence service.

The report, which is being discussed in the Air Force, says the general said the Soviet Union spent between \$150,000 and \$180,000 million on its military forces, compared to the \$100 million spent by the United States.

Soviet figure represented 15 percent and perhaps as much as 20 percent of its gross national product, while the U.S. represented only 5.4 percent, he said.

CIA estimated that the Soviet Union increased its annual military expenditure by two percent between 1960 and 1965, but that, during that period, it gained at least 1,500 intercontinental missiles, 50 missile submarines, 7,000 heavy bombers, and 20 new divisions.

Later that year, the Soviet Union spent 20 percent of GNP for arms, to the 15 percent of which Hitler's Germany devoted in 1938, just before the second World War.

Stephen Yim made 256 strings in 63 seconds on the BC TV show Record Breaker on October 21, 1973.

It is the same at the Alfa-Romeo automobile plant. One worker commented: "They say that there is right-wing and left-wing violence. One thing is certain, it has never done US (workers) any good."

Every night in the centre of Milan "facist" squads wait for "leftist" commandos and vice versa.

Milan Mayor Aldo Aniasi told newsmen: "In Rome there is still the dolce vita (sweet life). Here guerrilla warfare has started."

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ASIAN VISIT. — Princess Margaret of Great Britain is welcomed upon her arrival Tuesday by Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba. (AP wirephoto).



HOLDING HANDS. — Elizabeth Taylor and Iranian Ambassador in Washington Ardashir Zahedi hold hands as they arrive at the Kennedy Centre Tuesday to attend the premiere showing of "Blue Bird," which stars Miss Taylor. (AP wirephoto).

## Ford opponents, Pentagon exaggerate perils of detente

by Georgy Arbatov (selections from the digest of an article in the Soviet daily Pravda.)

The present US election campaign is proceeding in an unusual situation. The country is in a sharp crisis, or, to be more precise, even a whole set of crises. One of them is the economic crisis, the progress in the attempts to find a way out is slow and hard. Another is the political crisis, concerned with the consequences of the Watergate affair, the scandalous exposures of corruption and abuses, the sharpening of relations between the government and Congress and the unprecedented credibility gap.

All this has seriously complicated the political situation in the election year, which the enemies of detente were quick to use. The same old horses of reaction and the cold war, such as Reagan, Wallace, Meany, Buckley and Goldwater, are in the lead. As it was to be expected, nothing new has appeared in their arsenal: the same fables about a "Communist conspiracy" and a "Soviet threat". We think that this demagoguery will not win over the mass of the electorate to the side of the extreme right-wingers.

True, signs have appeared that many leaders adhering to realistic positions see in this campaign an alarming fresh reminder of the danger of a return to the cold war and that the preservation of detente calls for more vigorous action. The latest speeches of a number of eminent senators, public figures and scientists are noteworthy in this connection.

American leaders often say that for the further advancement of detente they should have confidence in the policy and intentions of the Soviet Union. Well, the 25th Congress of the CPSU gave yet another opportunity for all mankind to become convinced of our peaceful intentions. At the same time US leaders are inclined to forget that the Soviet Union also requires confidence in American policy and intentions.

In short, much of what is being done in the USA now creates additional difficulties in the way of resolving the urgent problems of Soviet-US relations, which are complicated enough even without such complications. One of such problems is that of limiting arms.

The obtaining situation is strange indeed. A radical move from the cold war to the relaxation of tension and peaceful co-existence has taken place in international relations and in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. Nevertheless, the process of developing and stockpiling new types of weapons, above all the weapons of mass destruction, is going on. The principal role in this process is played by the forces of the US military-industrial complex which have a vital interest in stepping up the arms race.

How do they manage to reach their ends in the new political situation? Their main play is the same, namely, to scare the public and Congress with the make-believe "Soviet menace". This play continues to work, although by all appearances it has been long compromised by the entire post-war history.

Let us recall some of the post-war developments.

In 1956 a hue and cry was raised in the United States about the alleged bomber lag as compared with the Soviet Union, and as a result sizeable allocations were secured. Immediately afterwards it was officially stated that the United States had 4 to 5 times as many bombers as the Soviet Union. In 1960 a similar campaign was launched in the US concerning the "missile lag" and huge layouts were made to overcome it. Then it was admitted once again that the Pentagon had overestimated the Soviet missile potential by nothing short of 30 times. The scheme was used over and over again, but never once was it reversed, even when it was admitted that a "mistake" had been made. CIA-prepared fantastic calculations of Soviet military spending are spread about and further exaggerated. This should not surprise anyone in view of the fact that the Pentagon has asked for a record-breaking \$ 112,000 million for the next fiscal year.

One should see the dangers with which the present situation is fraught as the hysteria raised by the rightist circles during the election campaign has not only added to the inconsistency of the Administration's position but has also to a certain extent influenced Congress. This has especially vividly revealed the fundamental problem in this field. Despite favourable shifts in Soviet-American relations, the development of fighting equipment, instigated by the US military and industrial complex, continues to override the political process of the arms limitation talks.

This vicious circle should be broken. Such is the intent of the Soviet proposal to come to an agreement on banning the development of new, even more destructive, types and systems of arms, including those specific systems mentioned by L. I. Brezhnev at the 25th CPSU Congress. Unfortunately, this proposal has not yet found a response in the USA.

The task of stopping the arms race and achieving disarmament is more acute today than ever. The accomplishment of this task was and remains one of the main trends in the foreign policy of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government. Unilateral efforts, however, cannot bring success. It also depends on the policy of the other side.

Experience shows that the arms race, despite assertions by some American politicians, in no way promotes international security. On the contrary, it obviously contradicts and hampers this process, apart from the fact that it diverts tremendous funds and does damage to the economies of the countries engaged in it and to the whole world economic system. One cannot win in the arms race but one may lose a lot.

## Italian workers guard their factories against bomb attacks

MILAN, May 5, (AFP). — Two words—violence and passion—best describe the electoral climate in Italy's industrial north.

Puciano Lama, Secretary General of the predominantly Communist General Confederation of Labour (CGIL), in an appeal to the working class said "be vigilant, for the coming weeks will be hard ones."

Milanese workers have been vigilant ever since Easter when they started guarding their factories against commando attacks. Worker details patrol factory areas at night and day, weekdays and weekends.

"We intend to stay here until the June 20 parliamentary elections" a worker said at the Pirelli tyre-making plant.

There are 1,000 Communists among the 10,000-strong Pirelli explain: "Our defence of the factories has a political motive—we want to show public opinion that the working class has nothing to do with bomb incidents."

Bruno Trentini, head of the one-million strong Federation of Metal Workers, explained "The move to keep watch over factories is an important one. This has never been done since the wartime resistance period. It gives workers an active role to play during an important period of Italy's history. The moves underline the fact that workers control the means of production."

It is the same at the Alfa-Romeo automobile plant. One worker commented: "They say that there is right-wing and left-wing violence. One thing is certain, it has never done US (workers) any good."

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Milan Mayor Aldo Aniasi told newsmen: "In Rome there is still the dolce vita (sweet life). Here guerrilla warfare has started."

The atmosphere reflects the hard-working industrial north with often harsh conditions and the many thousands of immigrants from the poor south.

But with violence there is also passion which the mayor pointed out "is in direct ratio to the importance of the election result."

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## French student anger and education reforms

PARIS, May 5 (AFP). — France's 820,000 university students are angry again, hence their nationwide strike April 15 and demonstrations throughout the country's 75 universities, distributed among 30 university towns.

They are angry because a long-planned reform is now to come into effect. This reform provides for more students to go into disciplines that employers actually want rather than what students want to study.

About half of French students study the liberal arts—languages, for example, living and dead. Until recently, most of these students managed to find a job in teaching or research.

But France now has enough researchers and teachers. The result is that only one in eight graduates in the liberal arts actually finds a job in those fields.

France has a million unemployed and about a third of these are under 25. France produces 160,000 graduates a year; they fall on a market which cannot absorb them.

The student population has doubled in the last ten years. Student anger centres on their own Minister, the secretary of State for the Universities, Alice Saunier-Seïte.

The months ago Mrs. Saunier was pulled out of Brest University by French President Giscard d'Estaing in order to convince the universities that the government's reform plans make sense.

She has a smile that would put even Jimmy Carter in the shade, but behind that smile lies a toughness that will stand her in good stead as she tries to tackle the ever-recurring problems of French higher education.

The reform that she is trying to pursue is modest enough: to cut down on syllabuses and faculties that produce arts graduates and to try to build up those which produce applied scientists and engineers.

It is, she says, in the interests of the students that it should be so. The students, nearly half of whom are organised into a Trotskyite-led group called UNEF, see their minister and her reform as a sop to capitalism and themselves as its slaves. UNEF has sparked the recent demonstrations.

To an outside observer, the French university student may seem fortunate. Anyone who gets a baccalaureat (final high school examination) has an automatic right to a university place.

The result is that France has too many university students: four times as many as Britain, which has much the same population; a quarter of a million more than West Germany, which has ten million more people than France.

University troubles in France could easily be stopped by having a process of selection between high school and university. At the moment there is none of that weeding out at an early age that takes place in Britain, West Germany, and the Soviet Union (possibly the most educationally elitist state in the world).

Nor is there a number set in French universities for admission to each discipline in each university (the so-called "numerus clausus" system). In France it is a free-for-all.

The result is that the weeding out has to be done in the universities themselves. Some 80% of French university students never complete their courses uninterruptedly (if they fail in one examination, the boys go off to do their compulsory military service, many of the girls go off to get married).

Many students, having done well at school, are still not up to standards of a French university, which are very high, and they become frustrated with the system, which results in the strikes and demonstrations.

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## Healey, British trade unions agree on 4.5% wage increase ceiling

LONDON, May 5 (R). — The British government today announced that it has agreed with trade union leaders to limit pay raises in the next year to 4.5 per cent.

This was 1.5 per cent more than had been envisaged by Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey. But Mr Healey said the government was confident this limit would meet the requirements of Britain's counter inflation drive.

A government statement said the percentage wage increases would be adjusted to a maximum

of four sterling per week and a minimum of 2.50 sterling. This represented increases of about five per cent in the wages of middle-range earners, though the national average increase was 4.5 per cent.

Mr Healey said that the increase was less than half the level permitted under the voluntary agreements for the current year, ending July 31, when increases have been limited to six sterling a week roughly 10 per cent of the average wage.

Mr Healey said the government was confident the new pact would help the immediate target of halving the nation's inflation rate in 1977.

## Israel, U.K. extend transport agreement

LONDON, May 4 (R). — Israel and Britain today agreed to extend their 1973 three-year transportation cooperation agreement for another three years, an Israeli embassy spokesman said.

The decision to renew the agreement was reached in discussions here between Israeli Transport Minister Gad Yaacobi and British Transport Minister Dr. John Gilbert.

The agreement calls for planning and research, as well as an exchange of information by both countries in the field of transportation.

Mr. Yaacobi is due to go to Denmark on Thursday to sign a similar transportation cooperation accord.

The Israeli minister flew here on Monday and is also holding discussions with Mr. Peter Shore, Environment Secretary; Sir Richard Marsh, Chairman of British Railways and Sir Derek Ezra, Chairman of the British Coal Board.



TOP OF THE TOWN. — The skyscrapers of New York City spread out behind a cheerful Henry Jackson as he stands on the World Trade Center's observation deck. The Senator from Washington State was recently campaigning for the 1976 Democratic Party Presidential nomination.

## Caspian oil platform contract may go to British-U.S. consortium

MOSCOW, May 4 (R). — An Anglo-American consortium expects to know by the end of the year whether it has landed an estimated \$250 million deal to help build oil platforms for the Caspian.

Mr. Robert Sirota, Moscow representative of the American Brown and Root Oil Platform Construction Firm, told Reuters today that the negotiations were still going on.

The consortium, in which his firm is joined by British Petroleum (BP) and the British Wimpey Construction Firm, faced its strongest competition from France, he said.

According to French business sources, the Paris-based firm E.T.P.M. (Entreprise pour les Travaux Pétroliers Marins) is also negotiating for the deal.

Informed British sources have said the USSR is interested in Western expertise and equipment to set up an oil platform construction yard at Baku, its Caspian oil centre. The contract would be worth an estimated \$250 million they added.

## Mexico ready to join OPEC

MEXICO CITY, May 5 (AFP). — Mexico is ready to join the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), if it is invited to, National Resources Minister Francisco Javier Alejo said here.

Mr. Alejo said that Mexico had not applied for membership, but that it was "in solidarity with" OPEC.

The minister also said that his country expected to begin exporting chemicals by the end of this year.

He estimated Mexican oil reserves at between 30,000 million and 60,000 million barrels. Daily output at the moment was 1,100,000 barrels and exports came to 113,000 barrels a day.

In all, Mexico would export some 200,000 barrels of crude this year, but it would also import some oil. Its oil "trade balance" would show a surplus of \$320 million.

## British monetary reserves decline sharply

LONDON, May 4 (R). — Britain's monetary reserves were again heavily drained last month, declining by \$1,057 million, or about one-sixth, the Treasury announced today.

It was the second successive fall of this size, largely due to the need for the Bank of England to support sterling in foreign exchange markets.

The reserves of gold and foreign currency now stand at \$4,848 million, compared with \$7,025 million at the end of February — a fall of one-quarter in two months. In March the reserves dropped by \$1,119 million.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey announced today that Britain is shortly to draw a standby credit of \$800 million (700 million special drawing rights) from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The money will be used to make good Britain's depleted monetary reserves.

The standby credit, which can be drawn at any time at Britain's discretion, was approved by the IMF on December 31.

## Nyerere urges fairer deal for poor nations

BONN, May 4 (AFP). — Tanzania President Julius Nyerere sharply criticized industrialized countries' policies of aid to developing nations here today.

Speaking before the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, an organization with close ties to West German Social Democrats, Mr. Nyerere appealed for urgent reforms to end pressures on poor countries.

Criticizing the idea of development aid as a form of charity, Mr. Nyerere said that such aid was in fact a right of developing countries.

"Nations do not deal with the problems of internal poverty by relying upon charity. To a greater or lesser extent, directly or indirectly, they all transfer resources from their rich to their poor through taxation. If we are serious about world poverty, we have to accept the same logic between nations," he declared.

The Tanzanian leader continued: "contributions to the fight against world poverty should be on the same basis as contributions to the United Nations."

They should be a "contract with the rest of the world, not a conditional act of charity, the

## OPEC secretary general calls for closer integration with Europe

VIENNA, May 5 (R). — The Secretary-General of OPEC called today for a fairer oil price to aid integration between the economies of Western Europe oil-exporting nations.

This would be the basis for many-sided political and economic relations, Mr. M.O. Feyide, chief executive of the 13-nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, told a business meeting. OPEC was not pressing for unrealistic prices, only for prices justified by the value of its product, he said.

Mr. Feyide told a congress of the Austrian carpet industry at Baden, near Vienna, that OPEC wanted to maintain the purchasing power of its oil revenues.

This would be possible only if West European nations took concrete action to combat inflation and to avoid fluctuations in currency rates.

OPEC oil ministers meet at Bali, Indonesia, on May 27 to decide whether to raise oil prices, now averaging 11.51 dollars for a 159-litre barrel.

OPEC experts met in Vienna last week to lay an economic

rationale for slightly higher but officials said the would take the political into account in making decision. Some industry expect a five per cent increase July.

Mr. Feyide said Westons would continue to depend on OPEC resource. North Sea oil development cent reduction in demand nations would remain on the West for know-technology.

Both groups had a mutual rest in the success of preservation of resource. gent use of oil, and economic advantages for both producers and investors, he said.

## World Bank approves 27% capital rise

WASHINGTON, May 5. The board of the World Bank has approved a 27 per cent rise to \$39,200 million.

Member nations in the Bank need to ratify the. For the time being, they wide only 10 per cent extra contributions and of this will be in the form of dollars.

The member countries give their verdict within 15 days.

The board made no of any relative increase contributions by oil exporting countries. This "selective" concept was put forward by World Bank President Robert McNamara.

## Central Africa development to be set up

BRAZZAVILLE, May. Agreement was reached day on setting up a bank of central Africa which will have its headquarters in Brazzaville, Congo, the Revolution Radio said.

Finance ministers of the Organisation of African States (OAS) and Economic Community of Central Africa (UDEAC) representatives of the African Development Bank, Chad and had been meeting here Friday.

The development bank will be primarily to assist economic development, and funds will be earmarked for projects involving the customs union.

## Challenges facing U.S. farmers

### Leading agricultural product: cash

(Editor's note: This is the third in a series of four articles by the Christian Science Monitor on challenges facing U.S. farmers.

If good rains and lush fields this summer mean some degree of prosperity for U.S. farmers they will mean a good deal more for the U.S. economy as a whole. Indeed, the leading product of American agriculture is cash — the money that pours in from other nations in exchange for farm products.

No other U.S. industry does as well in foreign trade. With one harvested acre in four going for exports, farm products earned \$21.9 billion last year; \$22 billion the year before. In 1972 the figure stood at \$8 billion — then a record high.

Increased need on the part of overseas nations and, in many instances their growing purchasing power have fueled the dramatic upsurge.

Some 150 nations buy U.S. food — grains principally.

The Japanese, top U.S. customers by far, bought more than \$3 billion worth of farm products last year. Other leading importers are the Netherlands, West Germany, and Canada (all in excess of \$1 billion).

The Soviet Union, which ranked 14th on the customer list last year (\$0.4 billion) is becoming an increasingly important buyer of U.S. goods — mainly wheat, but also other grains.

Lane Palmer, editor of Farm Journal, contends that unfavorable weather conditions (a natural dry period just when spring wheat needs water most) will never allow the Soviets to produce as much grain as they want.

On a recent trip through the USSR he saw "construction cranes

everywhere. I'm convinced," he says, "that the Soviet economy can generate enough money to buy grains from us for decades to come."

Soviet consumer habits, too, are fueling demand, he says. "They are demanding more and better food — particularly meat."

But U.S. farmers are concerned about federal export restrictions and the antagonism of labor unions as seen in the refusal of longshoremen to load wheat and corn for Russia last year.

"We get incensed when the Arabs embargo oil supplies to us, yet we embargo food exports much more regularly," farmers are quick to point out. They cite the soybean embargo to Japan in 1973 and last fall's order to cut back on wheat and corn sales to the Soviet Union. In both cases prices to farmers fell immediately.

Before the embargo, the announced intention of the Russians to buy grain pushed the price of these products up by about \$1 a bushel. Such an increase, according to United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) figures, adds between 3 1/2 and 4 1/2 per cent to the cost of food to the U.S. consumer. But since food accounts for less than 20 per cent of a consumer's living costs, the overall hike in expenditures is less than 1 percent.

On the other hand, that \$1 a bushel can spell the difference between profit and loss, farmers say. They also point out that corn, wheat, and soybeans (even without Soviet demand) account for 79 per cent of the total value of all farm exports; that if a free market is allowed to set the price for these products, the U.S. trade balance will be that much better.

Also according to the USDA, every dollar received from farm exports generates something like

75 cents in non-farm revenue — storing, processing, merchandising, shipping.

Howard Elson, an Iowa farmer, makes a typical case when he says "The farm says being made the scapegoat. Yet look at the labour's wage demands that have been living costs."

According to Kansas State cultural economist Leon Ben, "Since the end of World War II the price of a pound of bread has risen 24.8 per cent, the cost of the wheat in it has increased only 1.8 per cent. Farmers gave away their bread would still cost \$2.25 a bushel."

While fats and oils are full 25 per cent at the farm, consumer costs remain the same. Pork, down 6 cents at the supermarket, drops a cent a pound to the farm.

The farm-retail price includes costs normally processing, transporting, cooling, and selling the food. "Each of these includes energy, capital, taxes, and costs which, along with earnings by firms, make up the spread," Mr. Paarlberg notes.

In other words, a spokesman for the Sperry New Holland says, "high costs housewife don't necessarily fat profits for the farmer."

On the other hand, agricultural is optimistic. "If farm surpluses of recent are probably gone for good. With occasional localizations, food produced side of drought or other calamities, farmers should hard pressed to make a living. NEXT: Less energy, less more food."

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Tickets are on sale at Al Ahli Club and

the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel.

## Y.W.C.A. AMMAN

The YWCA Vocational Training Centre announces the opening of new Arab courses for Advanced and beginner students.

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# Hausa Art: The Unknown Splendours of Islam

As part of the World of Islam Festival, which opened in Britain last month, London's Commonwealth Institute is presenting a comprehensive exhibition on the arts of the Hausa, one of the largest groups of people in Africa, most of whom live in Northern Nigeria.

By Susan Greenfield

million people. They are renowned throughout Africa for their prowess as farmers and traders, and in the recently opened Arts of the Hausa Exhibition, their skills as artists and craftsmen are on display.

Visitors to the Exhibition are immediately transported to a different world as they enter the free reconstruction of a street in Zaria, one of the ancient Hausa city states. I walked down this street with "mud" buildings on either side, some highly decorated and others unadorned, enjoying the atmosphere of this novel presentation of Hausa arts and crafts.

There are a few glass-fronted show-cases and everything is seen as it might be in Hausaland. Much credit is due to the Exhibition's designer Mr Michael Haynes, whose talents are well known in London for his many other successful exhibitions and design ventures.

Illuminating one of the lesser known areas of the Islamic world, the artifacts displayed in this way seemed to bring a freshness and vivid reality to the arts of the Hausa people. I could touch the heavy encrusted silver embroidery on a magnificent black burnoose

feel the delicacy of carving on the calabashes or dried gourds. I could pick up the woven basket-work, made in the coiled basketry method inspired by the Fulani people, and enjoyed the sculptured texture of the wall carvings which have developed as a distinct folk art form by the Hausa.

In this exhibition are things from everyday life; the paraphernalia of a culture which embraces town and village. There are spectacular embroidered gowns, known as Riguna, some as large as twelve feet from edge to edge, wall decorations, pottery, calligraphy, wall paintings and horse trappings—these being particularly beautiful and intricate showing the fine standard of workmanship in leather. Finely worked goat-skin and dyed in brilliant colours, these decorative bridles and saddle blankets were most eye-catching; so too were the examples of indigo-dyed cloth of which a surprising amount is still made today from wood ash and partly fermented indigo in spite of the competition of commercial yard goods.

The embroidery is quite spectacular and I was interested to learn that it is traditionally done by the Hausa men—one gown in silk, embroidered in emerald on an olive green background was a work of art in itself, contrasting with the exhibits of practical everyday pottery and calabashes adapted to spoons and kitchenware for the village home.

I asked the man most directly responsible for this Exhibition, Mr David Heathcote if the Hausa people could be described more readily as African than Islamic. He showed me how Islamic calligraphy is the basis of Hausa design, and is influenced by other Islamic cultures. The Haj to Mecca, he said, has been an important influence in Hausa art as returning pilgrims bring back new designs and art forms which merge into their culture. Trading with bordering African countries has also added to the Hausa heritage,



Wooden writing boards from Zaria City and Jibiya.

evinced in the ostrich feather fan with dyed goatskin handle that I recognised as Sudanese.

Mr David Heathcote is Senior Lecturer in the Department of Fine Art at the University of Ahmadu Bello in Zaria, Nigeria and has been researching his subject for many years. All the exhibits on display were assembled by him, many from distant and inaccessible places, and his photographs and slide projection at the Exhibition augment the artifacts on display, providing a fascinating first attempt at bringing together in a

single comprehensive exhibition, all the many strands of Hausa creativity.

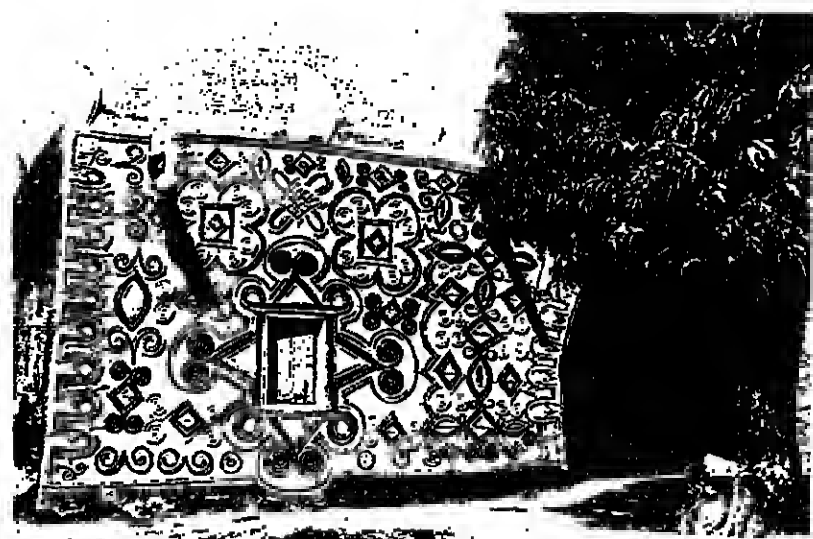
A fascinating insight into the Muslim world in Africa, the Arts of the Hausa Exhibition continues in the Commonwealth Institute, Kensington, London until July and while it is perhaps a more obscure branch of Islamic civilization, the Exhibition is one more part of the World of Islam Festival, which embraces some of Britain's most famous cultural institutions and highlights the mainstems of Islamic life and arts.



The interlacing motif sometimes referred to in Nigeria as the northern knot occurs frequently in various forms of Hausa decorative art. Its origins are obscure, but it has been used by both Islamic and pre-Islamic artists. Since examples of it occur in Roman mosaics in North Africa it may have been introduced into Hausaland from that direction at a very early period, or the Hausa may have invented it for themselves.



An Emir with his attendants.



Wall decoration on the outside of the Emir of Zaria's Palace.



Two examples of hand embroidery from Hausa craftsmen: and embroidered cap from Zaria City and a decorated riga from Kano.



A pottery water-cooler from Humkuyi village.



A woman wearing a traditional hand-embroidered cloth from Zaria City holds a brass ball made by a Kano craftsman.



A brightly decorated mural by Musa Yola, painted on the outer wall encircling a house in Kano.

**Where lunch and dine Today**

**CHINESE Restaurant**

Jebel Amman, near Ahliyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. to midnight.

**STEAKHOUSE**

— Firas Wings Hotel — Jebel L'weibdeh, Amman. Tel. 22103/4. Choice of three set menus daily for lunch and à la Carte. Open for lunch 12-3 p.m. and dinner 7-12 p.m. kindly hook your table.

**the Diplomat** First floor, Jebel Amman. Tel. 392. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, bar, coffee shop, pizzerias. Oriental and European specialities.

advertising in above columns kindly contact "Sout wa" Tel. 35869. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. & 4 to 6 p.m.

## Television

Channel 3 & 6:	9.15 Play
6.00 Quran	
6.20 Cartoons	
6.40 Famous personalities	
7.00 Eddie's father	
8.00 News in Arabic	
Channel 3:	
7.30 Science and life	
8.30 Quiz programme	
Channel 6:	
7.30 News in Hebrew	
7.45 Varieties	
8.30 Adam's rib	
9.10 Clayhanger	
10.00 News in English	
10.15 Sixth sense	

## Amman Airport

Departures:	
7.50 Aqaba	9.30 Aqaba
9.45 Beirut (MEA)	9.30 Dhahran
10.30 Rome	9.40 Kuwait
11.00 Cairo	12.15 Kuwait (KAC)
11.30 Athens, Madrid, Casablanca	12.20 Dair Ezzour, Damascus (SA)
13.00 Aqaba (SA)	15.05 Aqaba (SA)
13.05 London (BA)	17.30 Cairo
13.15 Kuwait (KAC)	17.55 London
13.30 Paris	18.15 Copenhagen, Vienna
15.45 Damascus, Dair Ezzour	19.00 Rome
20.00 Abu Dhabi, Bangkok	19.40 Beirut (MEA)
Arrivals:	21.00 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
9.30 Bangkok, Bahrain	

## Radio

(On 856 KHZ):	
7.00 Breakfast show	
7.30 New Bulletin	
7.45 News reports	
8.00 Sign off	
8.45 Once upon a time	
9.00 Listener's choice	
10.00 Sign off	
12.00 Pop session (part I)	
13.00 News Summary	
13.03 Pop session (part II)	
14.00 News Bulletin	
14.10 Radio Magazine	
14.30 Play of the week	
15.00 Concert hour	
16.00 Old favourites	
16.30 Easy listening	
17.00 Pop session (part III)	
18.00 News Summary	
18.05 Listener's Choice	
18.30 Pop music	
18.45 Songs	
19.00 News Bulletin	
19.10 News reports	
19.30 Sign off	

## Market Prices

Apples (double red): 320-380	Potatoes (imported): 80-100
Apples (starken): 300-350	Potatoes (local): 80-100
Bananas: 160-180	Peas: 150-180
Bell pepper: 150-170	Raddish: 60-80
Cauliflower: 90-120	Spinach: 50-70
Carrots (yellow): 50-70	Tangerines: 150-170
Cucumbers (small): 160-180	Tomatoes: 120-160
Cucumbers (large): 120-140	
Cherry: 320-350	
Eggplant (small): 150-180	
Eggplant (large): 100-140	
Grape leaves: 200-220	
Grape fruit: 60-80	
Green beans: 220-240	
Garlic (green): 50-70	
Hot pepper: 150-160	
Lemon: 120-130	
Lettuce (small): 20-30	
Lettuce (large): 50-60	
Horse beans: 50-60	
Marrow (small): 100-120	
Marrow (large): 50-70	
Orange: 120-160	
Onions (green): 120-160	
Onions (dry): 70-120	
Onions (local): 70-100	
Onion (imported): 90-120	

## Tonight's Emergencies

Doctors:	
Dr. Farouk Kalouti: (22280)	
Dr. Muhammad Khalil: (58294)	
Pharmacies:	
Raghadan: (24771)	
Is'af: (30210)	
Taxis:	
Jerusalem: (36955)	
Neel: (44433)	
Mahed: (22038)	

## Tonight's TV Features

<b>ADAM'S RIB</b>	
SEPARATE VACATIONS	
Adam and Amanda decide to take separate vacation to see how they fair out alone.	
<b>CLAYHANGER</b>	
THE ADVENTURE	
Edwin meets Hilda again, but she cannot bring herself to tell him the full truth. Once again, their ways separate-but Edwin finds a strong bond growing between himself and Hilda's son, George.	
<b>COURTSHIP OF EDDIE'S FATHER</b>	
THE PROMISE	
Eddie's father fails to keep promise made to his son Eddie takes case in his own hands.	
<b>SIXTH SENSE</b>	
SHADOW IN THE WELL	
Husband appears to his wife after his death. She gets frightened and seeks help of psychiatrist and unburdens her secret.	



## Iceland claims victory in cod war with Britain

REYKJAVIK, May 5 (R) — The Icelandic Coast Guard said today that the so-called cod war had ended with "complete British surrender."

Spokesman Jan Magnusson told Reuters: "For us there is no longer a cod war, as all British trawlers have now left the Icelandic fishing grounds. The cod war finished today with complete British surrender."

The Coast Guard spokesman

## Turkey asks Greece to clarify pact proposal

ANKARA, May 5 (R) — Turkey has asked Athens for more details about a Greek proposal for a non-aggression pact between the two hostile neighbours, informed Turkish sources said today.

The request was made at a meeting here last Saturday between Premier Suleyman Demirel and the Greek ambassador, Mr. Dimitri Cosmadopoulos, the sources said.

Mr. Cosmadopoulos outlined the ideas set out in a speech by Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis. Mr. Demirel asked for more details of how and on what terms the Greeks saw a non-aggression pact being drawn up, the sources said.

The envoy promised to contact his government for more information, they added.

Ankara wanted to be certain that Greece had a genuine desire to improve the atmosphere between the two mistrustful neighbours, both NATO members, before talking seriously about a non-aggression pact, the sources said.

## Reagan scores 3 more wins

[Continued from page 1] ter, with three primary wins yesterday, brought his victory record to 11 in 14 primary elections. He now has a total of 580 delegate votes. His closest pursuer was Senator Henry Jackson with 232, but the senator stopped active campaigning last week.

A total of 1,130 votes is needed for the presidential nomination at the Republican convention in Kansas City in August. The successful Democratic nominee needs 1,505 votes at his party's convention in New York in July.

## PLO: End occupation

[Continued from page 1] disperse demonstrating students in Ramallah as anti-Israeli protests continued.

In other West Bank towns such as Nablus, Bireh and Jericho, demonstrators resorted to the familiar tactics of closing shops and burning motor tyres in the streets.

The curfew imposed on Tulkarm was still in force today. Young people pelted Israeli soldiers with stones and bottles in Jenin. Protest demonstrations also broke out in a nearby Palestinian camp.

Three adolescents were arrested in Ramallah for ripping an Israeli flag from the facade of a bank.

Curfews were imposed in Jenin and Nablus, where students demonstrated in the Casbah, informed sources said.

Israeli military authorities withheld all news on demonstrations today, probably to avoid reminding the Israeli public that not everybody was celebrating Israel's national day, Agence France Presse commented from Tel Aviv.

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed mixed Wednesday after a firm opening following details of the pay settlement between union leaders and the UK govt., dealers said. At 15:00 the F.T. Index was down 0.2 at 420.6.

Long dated government stocks were off the top with gains of around 7/8 point after one point. Shorts were higher by 1/8 to 1/4 on balance.

Leading industrials were narrowly mixed. Oils were steady to firm while banks mostly reverted to overnight positions after posting opening gains.

Mining shares were mixed to easier among gold producers, while Australians were firm in places.

Most insurances were off the top after a mainly firm session. Sainsbury was firm after results, gaining 8p by the close while P and O was a net 3p higher.

Leading industrials to show small falls by the close included Fisons, Dunlop, EMI, Unilever and AP cement. ICI, Courtauld, Merks, GKN, Tubes, Beecham and Metal Box all scored small gains after being easier.

## WALL STREET REPORT

Prices sagged over a fairly wide front Wednesday on the New York Stock Exchange where the industrial average dropped more than seven points in sluggish trading. Uncertainty about the interest rate outlook keeps worrying American investors while some experts are predicting a return of inflationary pressures. Gainers led losers at the bell by a 826 to 553 margin, with 464 issues unchanged.

At the close, the industrial average shows at 986.46, a loss of 7.24 points; transp at 211.63, a loss of 0.39; utilities at 87.42, a loss of 0.16. 14,970,000 shares changed hands, of which 2,850,000 during the last hour.



FRIENDLY TALK — Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami (right) confers with U.S. special envoy Dean Brown in Beirut Tuesday. (AP wirephoto).

## Cairo move part of "freeze" in differences with Moscow

CAIRO, May 5 (R) — In a move to soft-pedal its differences with Moscow, Egypt has decided to back down on a threat to publish a list of its grievances against the Soviet Union, an official source said today.

Observers said the Egyptian change of heart was prompted by a Soviet proposal last week suggesting a two-stage resumption of the Geneva Middle East Peace Conference.

Under the Soviet plan, the first short stage of the projected new session would solve organisational problems. The second stage would get to grips with the substance of a settlement.

Diplomats said the Soviet scheme has met with Egyptian approval.

In a speech last Saturday, President Anwar Sadat said he had ordered the publication of a message sent to Moscow after the expulsion of about 20,000 Soviet military experts from Egypt in 1972.

It contained what President Sadat said were "decisive replies to Soviet slanders."

Today however, the source said there had been second thoughts and the message will not be made known at this stage.

"It's a trump card, but we are

not anxious to forfeit our accomplishments with any of the superpowers," the source said. Confirming today's Egyptian move, a Soviet embassy official said there was a tacit agreement to freeze differences. "We on our part have no interest in escalating the differences and it is important at this stage not to burn all the bridges between the two countries," he added.

## USSR dominates Crosland discussions in Peking

PEKING, May 5 (AFP) — Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuanhua spent most of meeting lasting more than two hours here today with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland attacking the "expansionist" policies of the Soviet Union, particularly in Europe.

British sources said Anglo-Chinese relations were hardly discussed and the question of Hong Kong was not raised at all. But bilateral issues dominated a one-hour talk Mr. Crosland had this morning with Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang, during which Mr. Li disclosed that China's annual production of crude oil is just under 100 million tons. It was the first official indication of how

## Rhodesia extends military duty to face guerrillas

SALISBURY, May 5, (R) — Rhodesia has extended its term of national military service from 12 to 18 months with immediate effect, a defence ministry spokesman said here today.

The extension follows the announcement last week that members of the country's territorial force — even if they have already completed national service — now face indefinite periods of "continuous" service in the war against nationalist guerrillas.

Informed sources said the decision to extend the term of military duty was taken at yesterday's Rhodesian cabinet meeting, attended for the first time by two of Rhodesia's newly-appointed black ministers.

Earlier today, the Rhodesian army announced it would be re-assessing men in medically downgraded categories to see whether some of them could be given more active military duties in forward areas.

It is believed that about 3,000 soldiers who had previously been discounted for active service will be re-screened.

## Algerians begin debate draft national charter

ALGIERS, May 5 (R) — A public debate on the contents of a draft national charter for Algeria began today with the publication of letters on subjects not often aired in public here, including the role of the army and the abuse of position and power.

President Houari Boumedienne has called for a free and full debate on the 60,000-word draft, which is a sort of manifesto for the replacement of the present temporary state institutions with permanent ones and a programme for instituting a socialist system.

The charter, to be amended as a result of the debate, will be submitted to a referendum in mid-June.

Committees have been set up in all unions, party organisations and local government departments to channel suggested amendments to a national commission presided over by Mr. Boumedienne, and the semi-official Daily Al Moudjahid today opened a page entitled

"the national charter readers' letters."

One Algiers reader's aft charter, published omitted three points.

"(1) The preeminence vilian over the military party over the army."

"(2) Provision for bo course for all citizen arbitrary administrative abuse of power at all

"(3) The place of the liberty of expression ntradiction."

Another Algiers re ing attention to the da rruption in high plac

"A vital sector must t larly protected from

influence of the natio oisie — the National

my (ANP)."

A third Algiers read lid guarantees must i to all in denounce a authority."

Landowners had go es elected to the pr some communal coun such communal coun

to implement land refe years in eastern Alge ter added.

in Paris

PARIS, May 5 (AFP). rican heads of state ent are expected to 20-nation Franco-Afr conference to be held May 10-11 at the French President Va d'Estaing.

They are from Ivor bon, Upper Volta, Mal ntral African Repub Senegal, Togo and N

Eight African cou send ministers. They (formerly Dahomey, Congo, Cape Verde I nea Bissau, Sao Tom cipe, Chad and Zaie.

The British ruled Islands, although not will have observer sta will be represented, James R. Mancham

A number of Fren African states will they are Madagascar, & Republic of Guine which is French and aking has never after phone conferences of



Prime Minister Bhutto

## Bhutto sets China visit

HONG KONG, May 5 (R) — Pakistan's Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto will begin an official visit to China on May 26 at the invitation of Premier Hua Kuofeng, Radio Peking said today.

## Gandhi plans Moscow visit

NEW DELHI, May 5 (AFP) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will visit the Soviet Union early next month, the Indian news agency Samachar reported today.

The report said precise dates were being finalised and an official announcement was expected shortly.



SPACE SATELLITES CARRY CALLS — Backed by one of the giant aerials at the British Post Office earth station at Goonhilly in Southwest England, station manager George Banner holds a scale model of an orbiting satellite which can handle up to 6,000 telephone calls simultaneously. More than 60 per cent of the World's telephone traffic is now carried by satellites orbiting 35,900 km out in space.

## Offices For Rent

A modern building under construction in Jabal Amman opposite the New Insurance Building will be divided into offices and a limited number of stores, the second floor can be used as restaurant.

For reservations please come in personally at the building site between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. TEL. 30969

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With our modern jets we combine the east with the west... with our good service we make our customers happy... they never say goodbye, we always see them again.